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DAILY TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY, ... FEBRUARY 9.

Platform of Principles

ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF CHICAGO, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

United by a common resolve to maintain Right against Wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare:

1. That our Government was instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican Party is to maintain the Liberties of the People, the Sovereignty of the States, and the Perpetuity of the Union.

3. That the Federal Government being one of limited powers derived wholly from the Constitution, its agents should construe those powers strictly and never exercise a doubtful authority—always inexpedient and dangerous.

4. That, if this plain Jeffersonian policy were carried out, the Federal Government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of Slavery, which Republicanism insists is abolishable, and means it shall do.

5. That the Slave Power having violated this policy and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of Law and its own profession, by an invasion of State and personal rights, by breaking solemn covenants and disregarding sacred and long established privileges, has forced upon the country the issue, whether Freedom shall be limited to the Free States, or Slavery to the Slave States, and made that issue absorbing and paramount.

6. That, regarding Slavery in the State as a local institution beyond our reach and above our authority; but recognizing it as of vital concern to every citizen, in its relation to the Nation, we will oppose its spread, and demand that all National Territory *shall be free.*

7. That Illinois, among the first-born of this principle, will be the last to yield it.

8. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the refusal of the Slave Power to abide by the principle on which that repeal was professedly based, make the national domain the battle ground between Freedom and Slavery and while Republicans stand on a national issue, and will ever manifest and maintain a national spirit, they will shrink from no conflict, and shirk no responsibility on this issue, though the Slave Power shall draw a geographical line and blaze it with a sectional mark.

9. That we ask no conformity of opinion, and demand no unity of belief on minor matters—State or National; but that, recognizing the decision of the people of Illinois on the Maine Law, as sovereign, we submit to it; that in regard to other laws, we hold moral, not birth place, to be the test—deeming the rule of Thomas Jefferson—is he honest? is he capable?—the only true rule; that we shall maintain the Naturalization laws as they are, believing as we do, that we should welcome the exiles and emigrants from the Old World, to homes of enterprise and of freedom in the New.

10. That regarding free speech and free thought, or whatever makes unqualified and absolute civil and religious liberty, as the only means whereby personal right and freedom of conscience can be established and maintained, and free labor as the only basis of a substantial growth and a sure progress in a Free Republic—the Republican party asks for the sympathy and co-operation of the freemen of every state and in every section of our common country, as it shall control for these great principles and press them forward to a triumphant result.

A COUSIN IN NEED.

AN ANECDOTE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

(From Dickens' Household Words.)

On a dreary autumn day, more than a hundred years ago, a heavy travelling-carriage was slowly lumbering along the muddy road from Potsdam to Berlin. Within it was one person only, who took no heed of the scenery as it traveling; but, leaning back in a corner, was arranging a multiplicity of papers contained in a small portfolio, and making notes in a pocket-book. Since he was dressed in a plain dark military uniform, it was fair to suppose that this gentleman belonged to the Prussian army, but to which grade of it nobody could determine, as all tokens of rank had been avoided. A dreary November evening was drawing on, and, though the rain had for a time ceased, yet dark masses of clouds flying through the sky gave warning that a "weeping deluge" was at hand. The road grew heavier and heavier at least so it should have seemed to a foot-traveler who was plonging in his way through mire; and so, doubtless, it did seem to the carriage-horses, who at last floundered along so slowly that the pedestrian whom they had overtaken kept easily by the side of the coach, though at a respectful distance, certainly, after the first hearty backkick of mud that it splashed over him. The gentleman inside the coach, when he could see no longer, shut up his portfolio, and returned the pocket-book to its place in the breast-lining of his coat. He then roused himself to look out of the window, and judge, from the mud and darkness, how far it might be to Berlin. For the first time, he perceived that a sturdy young man was walking at a little distance from his heels. Thought he, this fellow is reasonably travel-stained, he trudged on so if his limbs were strong and his heart light. Through the darkness and the distance that he could be seen of his face was sensible and good-tempered. He had just finished a pipe as he attracted the traveller's attention, and he was in the act of shaking out the ashes and replacing the pipe in a wallet slung over his back, when he heard himself addressed in the manner following, and in rather an authoritative tone of voice:

"Hollo! young man, whither are you bound this stormy-looking night?"

"That is more than I can tell you, not being at home in this part of the world. My wish is to reach Berlin; but if I find a resting-place before I get there—to that am I bound, for I am sovereign."

"I should think you must have two hours' walk before you," was the unsatisfactory remark that followed.

The young man made no reply, and after a short pause the stranger said:

"If it please you to mount on the step of the carriage for a few minutes, you are welcome to do so. Here What's-your-name."

"My name is Heinrich Meyer," replied the young man; "one of those who wisely never refuse the small benefit because the larger one is not to be obtained." He humbly accepted the not very clean place allotted to him.

From inside the window the next question put to Heinrich was:

"What are you going to Berlin for?"

"To hunt for some cousins," was the answer.

"And pray who may they be?" asked the unknown.

"Well, to tell you the truth, I have not an idea who they are, or where to look for them. Indeed, it is more than doubtful whether I have so much as an acquaintance in Berlin, much less a relation."

The questioner—who should have been an American colonel—looked amused and satisfied, as he suggested:

"Surely there must be some other motive for your going to Berlin; or what could put you this idea into your head?"

"Why," replied Heinrich, "I have just become a clergyman, without the smallest chance of getting any thing to do in my own neighborhood; I have no relative to help me, and not quite money enough to find me in necessaries."

"Hut," said the Prussian, "what on earth has this to do with cousins in Berlin?"

"Well, now, who knows? Many of my fellow-students have got good appointments, and whenever I asked them to let me know how it was done, the answer always was: 'A cousin gave it to me,' or 'I got it through the interest of a cousin,' or 'I got it through the influence of some cousin.' Now, I have not find none of these useful cousins live in the country, I must go without their help, or else go to Berlin to find one."

This was all said in a comical, dry way, so that his listener could not refrain from laughing, but he made no response. Instead, he pulled out a piece of paper, and began to write upon it. When he had finished, he turned round to Heinrich, saying, that he observed he had been smoking, and that he felt inclined to do the same, but had forgotten to bring tinder with him. Could Herr Meyer oblige him with a light?

"Certainly, with great pleasure," was the prompt reply; and Heinrich, taking a tinder-box out of his wallet, immediately began to strike a light. Now, it has been said that the evening was damp—it was so damp that there seemed little enough prospect of the tinder's lighting; moreover, the wind blew the sparks out almost before they fell.

"Well, if your cousins are not more easily to be got at than your light is, I pity you, young sir," was the sole remark to which the stranger condescended, as he watched Heinrich's laborious endeavors.

"*Nil desperandum* is my motto," answered the young man; and when the words were scarcely uttered, the light had been struck. In its delight at succeeding, Heinrich jumped up on the carriage-step, and leaning through the window, thrust the tinder eagerly in the direction of the gentleman's face. "Herra, sir, pff away!"

After a short pause, during which time the stranger had been puffing at his pipe, he removed it from his mouth, and addressed Heinrich in this way:

"I had been thinking over what you have been telling me; and perhaps, in an humble way, I might be able to assist you, and thus act the part of the cousin you are seeking. At all events, when you get to Berlin, take this note," handing him the slip of paper on which he had been writing; "take this note to Marshal Grumbkow, who is somewhat of a friend of mine, and who will, I think, be glad to oblige me. But mind! Do exactly as he bids you, and abide strictly by his advice. The note he will help you, rely upon it he will keep his word; but he is rather eccentric, and may try to make sport of you beforehand, perhaps even strange to you. And now," he continued, "as the wind is improved, I must hurry on the horses, and so bid you good evening, trusting you will prosper in your new career."

As Heinrich began to express his thanks for the good wishes of his unknown friend, the sign-post was given to increase the speed of the horses, and, before he had time to make any acknowledgments, he found himself alone again. The young man was so little astonished at what had taken place; and so he gazed on the slip of paper, could not help wondering whether any good would come of it. There were the only words written on it:

"FRIZ MAYER—If you can forward the cause of the bearer, Heinrich Meyer, you will oblige your friend, F."

He was shortly the result of the interview with him.

"Time will prove this, as it does all other things," thought Heinrich, as he proceeded on his way. Somehow or other, the road appeared less wearisome, and he felt less tired and footsore, since receiving the mysterious bit of paper. Hope was strong within him than he had felt for many a day; and on her wings he was carried pleasantly along, so that he reached Berlin by nightfall.

The noise and bustle of the capital was new to him; and he found some little difficulty in making his way to the gasthaus to which he had been recommended by the pastor of his parish. The pastor having been once in Berlin, was considered, in his part of the world, an oracle in all matters connected with town life.

The inn was, however, found at last, and after a frugal supper and a good night's rest, our friend arose, ready to hope and believe every thing from the mysterious note, which he started forth to deliver immediately after breakfast.

Obliged to ask his way to Marshal Grumbkow's, he was amused and surprised at the astonishment depicted on the countenances of those persons of whom he made the inquiry; so if they would say: "What business can you have with the Marshal Grumbkow?"

The house was however at last gained, and having delivered his missive to a servant, Heinrich awaited the result in the hall. In a few minutes the servant returned and requested him, in the most respectful manner, to follow him to the marshal's presence. Arrived there, he was received most courteously; and the marshal made many inquiries as to his past life and future prospects; requested to be told the name of the village or town in which he had been last residing; the school in which he had been educated; at what inn he was living in Berlin, and so forth. But still, no allusion was made either to the note or the writer of it. The interview lasted about twenty minutes; at the end of which time the marshal dismissed him, claiming that he would call again on that day in the night.

Heinrich employed the interval in visiting the lions of the town. There was a grand review of the troops on the king's birthday; and, like a loyal subject, our friend went to have a reverent stare at his majesty, whom he had never seen. At one point of the review the king stopped almost opposite to Heinrich; and if he was suggested to him, as the reader probably suspects, that, after all, he must have seen that face somewhere before, Where, if he had hailed him in the muddy road? Impossible! How should a king be travelling at that time of the day? At all rate, it would be a fine thing if that he had not treated the gentleman in the coach in a very ceremonious manner. He had threast air at his nose, and cried to him, "Puff away!"

At last the time appointed for his second visit to the marshal arrived. His reception was again most favorable. The marshal desired him to be seated at the table at which he was writing, and proceeded at the same time to business. Unlocking a drawer, and taking from it a large bundle of papers, he asked Heinrich, as he drew them forth, one by one, if he knew in whose handwriting the various superscriptions were.

Heinrich answered, that to the best of his belief one was that of Herr Model, his former schoolmaster—a man that of the people of the province were alarmed. The transportation of annuitation by land such a long distance is unusual, and must cause great excitement among the people along the frontier towns—*Detroit Free Press.*

STREET FIGHT WITH PISTOLS.— Canal street was thrown into a great state of excitement on Saturday, at a little after eleven o'clock, by the unwonted sight and sound of two men popping away with revolvers, at Moody's corner. Seven shots were fired, and one of the men, who got a ball in his elbow and a scratch across his abdomen from another ball, was taken into a drug store, while the other, who escaped without a wound, was seized by the police and taken to the second district jail.

The wounded man was Leilande L. Ferriere, Esq., an old and worthy resident of Carrollton, and the other was a young man named Ulysses Watsini, whose father keeps a cabaret in Carrollton.—*N. O. Picayune.*

MACAULAY.—A correspondent says: "I saw Mr. Macaulay in the Strand the other day, as sturdy and healthy looking as ever. He marched in his old emphatic style, bolt upright, not his umbrella *staccato*, perpendicularly and at four or five inches distance from his body, thumping it with lusty strokes at every movement, and muttering to himself as usual. The right honorable gentleman stayed his steps for an moment to cast a glance at the brilliant wares from displayed in a Jew's shop window, and then resumed his"

"Long remaining search and energy divine."

GOOD PAY.—Gen. Walker, of Nicaragua, has provided well for his "army." He pays the following salaries: Commander in Chief, $500 per month; Brigadier Generals, $300; Colonels, $200; Lieutenant Colonel, $175; Major, $140; Captain $100; Lieutenant, $80; second lieutenant, $70; first sergeant, $35 50; second Sergeant, $27 50; soldiers in the ranks, $25. The clothing and ornations to be the same as in the United States service.

$100,000—New Arrangement—Time Appointed.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE

CLEVELAND GIFT UNION,

OR, JOINT STOCK COMPANY,

AT Cleveland, March 1, 1856.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

It is thought expedient and advisable, inasmuch as the Enterprise is so large, that it will take two months for the Committee of the Gift Enterprise, to prepare, for the better satisfaction of all concerned, the list of Gifts, and to make a distribution, pro rata, of the Gifts (not taking out of the Gift Enterprise, the cost of the same, viz: $10,000) among the Stockholders, in proportion to the number of Shares and Cash, taking them in proportion and in the same manner as the Gifts are to be distributed, viz: for $1,000 worth of Certificates of Stock, one Gift of $2,000 worth of Certificates, one Gift of $1,000 worth of Certificates, one Gift of $500 worth, or for whole, or any amount, on the same proportion, in the same manner, as the Gifts are to be distributed, viz: Gift for Gift, and Certificate for Certificate, and Dollar for Dollar, in the same manner, and in the same proportion, as the Gifts are to be distributed, and in the same manner, and in the same proportion, as the Gift Enterprise is to be managed and conducted.

It is thought by many that the Enterprise is too large for success, but we think, if the Stockholders will only take one of their money-bag-coffers, that it would answer for a Gift Enterprise, and we would rather be in the Gift Enterprise than out of it, and we think it would be better, so far, as the Gifts are going to have chance to be given to the Stockholders, and we think it would be better, so far, as the Stockholders are concerned, to go out and make the distribution among the Stockholders.

There are a great many Certificates sold under the first arrangement, which were intended for Gift Enterprises, particularly, many others intended and receive their Certificates, and have paid for them, and have not yet received their Certificates. These holders down beyond that there will be a great many persons who will want to take Shares in the Gift Enterprise, who have not been notified of the beginning of the Gift Enterprise, in consequence of the delay in the Committee in making the distribution of the Certificates of Stock, and in the Gift Enterprise, so as to be in time to take Shares in the Gift Enterprise, and to be in time to be in the Gift Enterprise, and to be in time to be in the Gift Enterprise, and to be in time to be

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J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO,
Saturday Morning, ... Feb. 9, 1856.

Lend Call for a Candidate.

We have that the "call" is circulation requesting Mr. F. C. Sherman to become a candidate for Mayor, is being very generally signed by our citizens without distinction of party, and that Mr. Sherman has acceded to the wishes of his friends, and will consent to run.

The *Times* has already begun to prepare for Mr. Dyer's defeat by claiming Sherman as a Democrat. That he is a Democrat, he or his friends do not deny; that he has always been a Democrat and always will be a Democrat they are willing to grant. But that he is or ever has been a member of the sectional party of which Mr. Douglas is the head, and the object of which is the perpetuation of the Government of slaveholders and purposes of Slavery, we not can prove. He is an old-fashioned Democrat, and of course an inflexible, unconquering, Anti-Nebraska man. He has no sympathy or affiliation with the New School of Democracy—the patent Democracy—the lip Democracy, the Pierce-Douglas Democracy that the *Times* teaches, and Atchison and Stringfellow is carrying out.

Strange Contradiction.

We have a Westerdam, "You must never hallow before you're out of the woods," the force of which Mister Pierce will now understand.—We are reminded of it by the correspondence of J. H. O.,* to the N. Y. Tribune. He writes on the day of the election of Banks:

"At the Levee last evening, the President congratulated Mr. Aiken in advance on his election to the Speakership, saying that he knew he would be chosen and that he might not see him so congratulate him immediately afterward.—Through all the camp of Nebraskian, exultation ruled the hour." As instance of counting chickens before they are hatched—not the only instance that Mr. Pierce will encounter if he lives to see the result of all the schemes that he has hatched.

Effect of Mr. Banks' Election.

The election of Mr. Banks is received everywhere among the Republicans with demonstrations of the almost joy. It has cured up many a man who was despairing of ever seeing a North, and it has given additional strength to those who are fighting with a determination never to yield, North or South. We say that more, it has carried terror into the camp of the enemy, who are taught by it that the day of their triumphs has come to an end; and that, hereafter, when they bring an advantage from Freedom, they must do it by force, and not as heretofore, through the aid of weak and timid Northern men. From every quarter comes the jubilant note of victory. On all hands is avowed the belief that this victory is but the promise of others—that the Northern men once taught that they may conquer, will push on into the thickest of the fight, and never weary of the battle until the old landmarks of the Fathers are restored.

Quite Moderate and very Sensible.

There is no disposition on the part of the British Press to indulge in harsh commentary upon American affairs. Even the President's Message does not excite an angry remark, or say thing akin to it. The London *Times*, speaking of the President's Message, says:

"There can only be regret that any great issue between two nations at the British Empire and the United States of America. But we believe and trust that the efforts of both countries will have nothing undone to arrange differences without a sacrifice of honor on either side. Here does not appear to be any thought of a wish to extract honor out of America, to gain a petty character at her expense, and to think ourselves of all the better because we can think her the worse. There is no such feeling in this country. Indeed, we are quite sure that, even if we had gained an immense triumph over our Transatlantic cousins, it would entail its own punishment in the shape we should feel at the sight of the treasure and the humanity and misery of the wrongs we had inflicted."

We have only to add that we believe that the people of this country read these documents with an interest only second to that with which they read the Annual Ministerial statement in that other Legislature. They are all repaid to see the sudden prosperity and immense development of our national debt, from the payment of a ten per cent. income tax, and a constant derangement of our monetary system; to curb the insolence of the Southern Democracy, and a power which two years ago would only condescend to answer our earnest remonstrances by a haughty and contemptuous refusal, now deign to use the metaphor of the Empress Catherine, "as the moon does the wolves that bay at her." Our Southern friends may well be astonished at the change that has taken place, and they may well be astonished that we would not change them for the most brilliant Southern and even admired and adopted the visionary and enthusiast. Let us only be sure that we have got what we ask for, and we shall hear with much philosophy the loss of all the fine things that another year of war might bring us."

"Let us only be sure"—that's the point. France and Great Britain trust to Austria—she is the peace agent. The two former powers say to her, tell Russia that we will make peace upon these terms. That is unconditional. Russia must accept them and their stipulations before Great Britain and France will negotiate. Now this the Czar has done, according to the report, but in what way, or to what extent, the public does not know. The London *Times*, at least, is in doubt, for it says:

Again what does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance—? We have held an acceptance of here before, and have some experience how easily she can dishonor it. Other dispatches from Vienna speak of the terms being accepted as the bases of negotiation. Logically, there is no distinction between the two, for the Russian Government which is prepared to accept, is accepted unconditionally, or they are not Russian at all. We must begin anew, and ascertain what with which we begin must be unconditional, but we have some experience how Russia understands these bitterness. We remember that last year she undertook to do away with her preponderance in the Black Sea, and could be brought to assent to the means of carrying out this condition which did not lend directly indeed it. We do not believe, as we have said, that any of these difficulties will really be allowed to interfere with that peace which the Court of St. Petersburg seems to have determined to be necessary to its interest, but merely wish to end the order of these overanxious spirits who already infer that everything should be done, and that nothing remains for England and France but to pack their bells, light their lanterns, and pay the bill.

Nothing should induce us to relax for a single moment our preparations, and all the negotiations we have mentioned have been clearly and unequivocally put by Austria, and as clearly and unequivocally rejected by Russia. We remember that by the pressure we have put upon Russia, and not by the mediation of Austria, has its present acceptance been made, and that it has been brought about, and that if we would preserve the advantage of our position, it can only be by a firmness equal to that by which we have gained it so far. Nothing of that kind has been produced. Let Russia once see reason to believe that we are ready to go on, and we shall find ourselves in an easier position, and we shall need to carry out of the concessions she has made, and to preserve her old attitude of haughtiness and defiance.

The way to obtain peace is to make our adversary feel that we are ready to go on, and more than the truth—how much more necessary that peace is to her than it is to us. We have the commerce and the resources of the world, have tried rigor and action, with the most encouraging results. By energetic action we have brought Russia to a position in which the continuance of that energy and action we shall bring those negotiations to a happy result.

In the economical world, we have to attribute it; these matters too much to the talents of Parliaments, and to little to the wisdom of the Government of the United States, we make more substantial than Charles XII. before Pultowa, and Napoleon in his disastrous expedition to Moscow, for their arguments were backed by their bayonets, and failed to their purpose, and we have shown that we can do the same. After those signal reverses they negotiated with equal talent but with entirely different results. The Czar's proposals for peace in the propositions was gone. "Now, then, I see in the proposition which are required for the efficiency of our sea and land forces in the next campaign, and I have no doubt, if we do so, argument, never would the effects of any relaxation or remissness be so immediately felt. We have the power, and we have the will, and we have to rather to double than remit our exertions. By observing this line of conduct we shall either have gained all the blessings of a safe and lasting peace—we be in a position to inspire those who shall have withheld it from us with a still more durable respect.

The Pacific and the Persia, both fine, may bring us further light on the subject, and the public will look for it with an absorbing interest.

Georgia in a Flame.

Governor Johnson sent a Special Message to the Legislature on the 26th, in reply to the resolutions of Georgia, which we have given in a fact dated, we believe, by the Telegraph.

A fish scene ensued. If the Governor was hot, the Legislature was hotter. The Senate endorsed the Border Ruffians, gave the Abolitionists a dose, and concluded with recommending that the State must prepare for war, and be put in a state of defence: "In the safest attitude for self-preservation." The latter belied over with rage. One member wanted the Virginia resolutions sent back with a broken bullet; another stigmatized a speech of our Governor as the basis of negotiation. Logically, there is no distinction between the two, for the Resolutions on which a negotiation has been accepted unconditionally, or they are not Resolutions at all. We must begin anew, and ascertain what with which we begin must be unconditional, but we have some experience how Russia understands these bitterness. We remember that last year she undertook to do away with her preponderance in the Black Sea, and could be brought to assent to the means of carrying out this condition which did not lend directly indeed it. We do not believe, as we have said, that any of these difficulties will really be allowed to interfere with that peace which the Court of St. Petersburg seems to have determined to be necessary to its interest, but merely wish to end the order of these overanxious spirits who already infer that everything should be done, and that nothing remains for England and France but to pack their bells, light their lanterns, and pay the bill.

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Religious Intolerance.

A correspondent, who signs himself "Republican," writes us a severe rebuke for what he deems an expression of religious intolerance in our remarks on the subject of Friday morning. We should have preferred that the writer had put his name to his strictures; but that he has failed to do so will not prevent us from replying to his attacks, which we believe to be unwilling by undeserved and unjust; and we can do so no better than by stating briefly what we maintain on the points at issue.

1st. We are willing to concede to every man the enjoyment of whatever religious faith he may in his direction chooses to adopt. We will sustain him in the exercise of his rights, no matter whether he be Protestant or Catholic; and we will join with him in repelling assault upon what natural and statute law makes a matter between him and his Maker. When our religious rights are assailed, we have then a claim to aid from others.

2. When Protestantism, or Catholicism through its known and acknowledged organizations, ceases to be a purely religious element, and becomes active in grasping after political power, we claim and shall exercise, according to our discretion, the right to assail that Protestantism or Catholicism, and fight it back to the ground that it should alone occupy.

We need not make an application of either of these points—that we leave for our correspondent; but until we depart in practice from what we assert as theory, he will reserve his censures or bestow them where they are deserved.

The Weather and the Rails.

What unfortunate conjunction or what malign planetary influence has done the work, we do not know; but certain it is that some cause that baffles the weather mongers and confounds the wise, has given us a period of cold that is almost without precedent in our latitude. The cause is attributed to "spots on the sun," to "the on the Atlantic," the "coldness of the moon" "electrical currents" and "special providences"—to whatever ignorance or would-be wisdom brings uppermost in the minds of those who shiver and wonder when a thaw will come. Were we of the North-west alone plunged by the frost, there might be cause for complaint—for those hearty growth in which the tribe of Jonathan as well as John Bull will indulge; but there is so much comfort in the idea that Yankee land shivers when we shake, that the sunny South is frosted while we are congealed, and that the South-west is searched by the blasts that find out our tenderest and warmest spots, that the beating of feet and chattering of teeth are going on from New Orleans to Dr. Kane's open sea that most now be shut,—so much comfort in all this that Southern grain and bears it with as little murmuring as could be expected from poor human nature when so rigidly and frigidly beset. We go in for a share; but are willing to compromise on a degree by Faneuil not incompatible with the regular transmission of the mails, the value of which more annoying than the sharpest stings that Jack Frost has in his quiver.

(For the Daily Tribune.)

Pittsburgh Republican Convention.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have looked and waited for something in regard to the delegation from this city to the Republican Convention to be holden at Pittsburg on the 22d day of the present month; but, as yet I have no notice of a move to that end.

It is well known to all that an informal Republican Convention is to be holden at Pittsburg on the 22d day of February—Washington's birth-day—the sole object of which is the forming of a National Republican Organization.

Delegations have been chosen to represent different sections of our country. Even the little, helpless, Democratic state of Delaware has organized and appointed her Republican delegations to represent her Freemen in that Convention, and to give vote. Free Republican principles, on which is based a free Republican Government, must be carried.

Cheering news comes to us from all quarters of our country, excepting the land of pirates and marauders, the virgin soil now being wrested from them others by freeborn freemen. Even the popular branch of Congress, hitherto controlled by an corrupt Oligarchy, has come up from the Stygian pool of deception, and are beginning to stand forth in the commanding attitude of freemen, and have shaken the Empire of Despotism, giving it to understand that the voice of the people shall be recognized and respected.

We consider it the duty of the entire Anti-Nebraska party of the city to unite in the call of a meeting to choose delegates to represent us in the forthcoming Pittsburg Convention, and thus show to Heaven-born principles advocated and supported by the Fathers of the Republic.

We leave it to the people to say when a meeting shall be held for the purpose of appointing delegates to said Convention of *Freemen* to represent *Freemen*!

L. F. B.

(For the Tri-Weekly.)

City Politics Again.

EDITOR TRIBUNE:—Some of our Democratic friends are manifesting that my previous communication might lead to, I deem it proper to explain one or two points. 1st. I did not mean to convey the idea that I was a member of the "Democracy," or called, intended to support the Pro-Slavery ticket. I said 250 or 300 might do it, which I have good reason for believing to be a fact. But the number of persons in Chicago who would vote for another mere "Sam" must have exceeded 3,000 voters, and this would leave 2,700 and upwards who are opposed to Slavery Extension. 2d. It appears to me "humbug" to talk of the "Democracy" of Illinois, again call the attention of our citizens to the fact that, the Nebraskists suppressed the passing of offering of resolutions opposing Know Nothingism and played into Hamlet's hands, when party fell in Congress, by which a Union with Pro-Slavery Know Nothings was effected, and a Fire-eater nearly elected Speaker, who rolls in luxury on the unpaid toil of thousands of hard-handed farmers.

Now, every good citizen should unite to block this game—if he fancies can't be prevented, at least to overthrow it at the polls.

Lastly, is there any other method so fair, simple and effective, to beat this coalition or call that is laid in politics, as to hold ward primary meetings to choose delegates where every Anti-Nebraska voter, native or naturalized, can meet on equal footing, to consult together for the public good? The delegates then and there chosen, can afterwards meet in Convention, and present to the people the best men for the various offices that can be found in the city.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Plain Truths Plainly Told.

The Buffalo *Republic*, a Democratic paper in first rate standing with the Softs, the special friends and favorites of Gen. Pierce, thus plainly tells the story of the wrongs and outrages that the Free State men in Kansas have endured, and concludes the narrative by putting the responsibility at the door of the parties to whom it belongs and inevitably belongs. That paper of the 5th, says:

It is the inevitable inference of common sense that the present administration of the general Government is responsible for the troubles, the confusion, the anarchy, the destruction of property, the violence, the houses burning, the lynchings, the murders of Kansas. Brown, who had shown himself so manly, brave, true, and who was mangled to death by his native and kinsfolk of the Border Ruffian, and taken home to his wife to reply to her with his expiring breath, "I have been murdered by a gang of cowards in cold blood, without any cause,—the other lives taken and wounds inflicted in the previous armed conflict at Boston, the man shot dead at Lawrence within seventy-five yards of his own door by a dozen armed partisans; Dow, shot dead by Coleman, and Branson, the witness, arrested at night without process, and carried off, but rescued, while the murderer went free; Clark, shot dead by McCrea to defend his own life from brutal assault; the pitching prey of the *Territorial Register* down into the Missouri; the Parkville *Luminary* ditto; editors, publishers and newspaper correspondents lynched and banished; Phillips, a lawyer, lynched, taken into Missouri, tarred, feathered, and sold at a mock auction to a negro; Butler, the clergyman, stripped, tarred, feathered, tied to a log, and set afloat down the Missouri; armed invasion wresting away the right of suffrage; usurpation dictating sheriffs; United States forces decide to the suffering citizens, but promised to their invaders and aggressors; a Governor dismissed for taking part with his people, and another appointed to take part with their oppressors; these, and the Rio of these events, crowded and crowding into the days and months now passing, are but direct and natural, and therefore the decided, results of the administration of national affairs at Washington.

Another War in Prospect.

(From the Boston Post.)

It seems now to be certain that we shall have to give the Abolitionists at least one good thrashing before political matters are settled in this Territory. To do so we have the men, and we have the men. I propose to raise funds to furnish Colt's revolvers and other arms, for those who are without them. I propose to take without taking any one but myself. I will sell some shares of town stock in the Territory, (as given below,) and bind myself to invest all the money in the above articles, which shall be issued to all the soldiers as are unable to purchase them, and shall remain for each one for the space of one or two years—the arms to be used by the volunteers and militia of Atchison county when in service.

The stock I propose to sell will be sold at a fair valuation, such as will enable the purchaser to get a good per centage on the investment. I feel assured that the wealthy friends of our cause, in Western Missouri, will be glad of an opportunity to invest. "Don't sell speak at 50 cents, I share."

Two shares in Lecompton, the Capital of the Territory.

One in Delaware, county-seat of Leavenworth.

Two in Calhoun, county-seat of Calhoun.

One in Kansas City, county-seat of Wyandotte.

One in Douglas, county-seat of Douglas.

Address the undersigned, or F. T. Abell, or Samuel Dixon, Atchison, K. T.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA AND PERSIA.

Horrible Cruelties of the Persians in Herat.

DOST MOHAMED PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Sanitai Rebellion in British India.

CONFIRMATION OF THE FALL OF HERAT.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

Since the fall of Herat into the hands of the Persians and their nominee and creature, Prince Yusuf, of which I gave you in my last such details as had then reached us, intelligence from over the border has dribbled in but sparingly, and for the most part from sources that render it less easily verified than usual. It appears that the Prince was perfectly impotent, either in regard to the apprehensions of Dost Mahomed, the ferocity of the victorious army at Herat in its hour of triumph, or the subsequent quarrels of its leaders among themselves. You may recollect it being stated that upon the occupation of the city by the Persian troops, the life of the deposed Chief Mahomed Sadik Khan was spared, and that he and his principal officers were treated with respect and consideration. Indeed, for an Oriental revolution, it appeared to be a singularly bloodless affair. The state of things we are now told, did not long continue. Mahomed Sadik was put to death, together with the sole exception of one woman, destined for the sake of her wealth, to produce which, she was tortured by the most approved and recondite methods.

A later report mentions that a quarrel had taken place between Prince Yusuf and one of his followers, in the course of which the former was severely if not mortally wounded.

At Cabul and Candahar, the occupation of the frontier towns of Herat by one of the chief royal race of the Sudduzyes, with the support of Persia, appears to have laid to sleep the jealousies of the Barakzye brothers. Rellington, or postponing his own views on Candahar, Dost Mahomed wrote urgently to his surviving brother at that place, entreating them to join him in sinking their family disputes, and in forming a powerful opposition to their common enemy. The Candahar chiefs assented to their brother's proposal, and proceeded to call together the clans of their territory. The Ameer did the same, and it is said that the whole force, if united and joined by Hyder Khan's troops at Balkh, 10,000 strong, would amount to some 70,000 men with 80 guns. An advance upon Herat is not apprehended, but rather such a demonstration in force as shall deter Persia from taking aggressive measures, in the event of such being contemplated.

Whether any application for aid has been forwarded by the Ameer to his British Allies, or whether the application, if made, is likely to be favorably received, I have at present no information. There has been, as was natural, some revival of the reports touching the dispatch of a force to the Persian Gulf. These, no doubt, are premature, but I have good reason to believe that the papers connected with the last expedition have been under official consideration. With regard to Afghan requested assistance, the appearance at Karrachee of a young chief of the Candahar family may, it has been suggested, be connected with some such piece of diplomacy. The person in question, however, positively on his way to Mecca, and it is probable that the tomb of the Prophet and not Bombay is his real destination.

From the northwest frontier there is no news of any importance, save the rumor of an intended expedition against Behawur against a Mussulman chief, by name Saadat Khan. In what particular way this individual has been making himself obnoxious to the Lord Sahib, I know not, but offences of a border leader, possessing a stronghold in the mountains, need no description to make them intelligible. It appears that this is not the first time that he has embroiled himself with us. Mention is made of his having been temporarily imprisoned in 1848. The force to be employed on this occasion will consist of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, for whom Saadat Khan in his fort of Punjtila is said to be preparing a warm reception.

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY THE PERSIAN TROOPS

From the Intelligencer, Feb. 8.

The intelligence from Herat is horrible; the whole of the inhabitants, both old and young, have been put to death, except the mother of the two princes who were recently murdered by the Persian troops. The Sadat Khan, the last great chieftain in Herat, he administered the affairs of the state, and called the "Sadat Khan of Herat." Her life was spared with the view of extorting from her the treasure she was known to have secreted, but she was prepared for this, for on the murder of her two sons she collected all her jewels and burnt them, and allowed her slaves to distribute the ashes among the crowd. She is now tortured with red hot irons to give up her hidden wealth. We do not apprehend injury to our mission, we have to a certain extent beyond Herat. With Herat itself Dost Mahomed and his allies have strictly nothing to do; and, independently of the question, Dost Mahomed will stretch out his paw until a more satisfactory case left is established.

WAR PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECAPTURE OF HERAT.

By a letter from Candahar, under date of 29th Oct., we learn, says the Schulian, that the party of the late Meer Mahomed Dzaher Khan, and Meer Shoer Jehan Khan, the son of Dost Mahomed, with 5,000 troops and 11 guns, were ready to start for Herat; and other chiefs of the former Meer, who were expected by way of Ghuznee, and Ameer Mahomed Bynak Khan, with 10,000.

The same paper, of Dec. 5, says:

The news from Candahar is of a very warlike nature. Meer Mahomed is taken by the Sudduzyes, the inveterate enemies of the Barakzyes, Dost Mahomed has addressed his brother of Candahar, entreating them to forget all former disagreements, and join together in prevent the encroachments of the common enemy. To this the Candahar chiefs have all agreed, and are using every exertion to raise as formidable a force as possible, to form a cloke from Cabahar to Balkh, the highway to Herat, where Ghulam Hyder Khan is at present with 10,000 troops. When the news of Dost Mahomed and the Candahar chiefs units, it is calculated they will muster about 70,000 men and about 80 guns.

The Deficit in the Treasury.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 7th inst.)

The Madison papers are filled with speculations as to the cause of the hole found in the Treasury and who made it. The Madison *Democrat*, official organ, says that the amount *short* is $34,000, and for a period of more than 3 years not produced vouchers, reducing the amount due to "about $19,000," and that "a farther review of the accounts of the office will still further diminish" this sum. It adds that his hall is ample to protect the State and that he hopes "all of dishonest hands will be discovered."

Now, every good citizen should unite to block this game—if the fraud can't be prevented, at least to overthrow it at the polls.

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LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Further S. Friends Against.

New York, Feb. 7.

The *Herald* correspondent telegraphs from Washington, that Mr. Dallas has received his instructions. Our interpretation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty is to be insisted upon at all hazards.

Col. Parker H. French, in his late letter to Mr. Marcy says that the period has arrived when, in obedience to instruction, he must formally present his credentials, and respectfully ask the recognition of his government.

Mr. Marcy replied to-day, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1856.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 5th inst., with a copy of your letter of credence, and laid them before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your request, to be received as minister plenipotentiary to this government from the Republic of Nicaragua, that he has again taken the subject into deliberate consideration, but has not seen sufficient reason for changing the determination made known to you in my letter of the 21st Dec. last.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY.

I learn this evening, that the Mexican Government has instructed Gen. Almonte, to withdraw the protest in the three million case, and that some parties have tendered Mexican scrip in payment of the money.

Accident to Gen. Cass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Gen. Cass fell down the steps outside the Patent Office this morning, breaking one of his ribs, and was taken to the National Hotel, where it was ascertained that he had a deep cut in his temple, from which the blood was flowing freely, and it was feared that his skull was fractured, as he was entirely insensible.

LATER.—Mr. Cass has revived a little, and recognized his friends. His arm is not broken.

LATEST.—Physicians think Gen. Cass' injuries are not serious, though his frame was much jarred by the fall.

DISASTER IN THE EAST RIVER.

Vessel Cut through and Sunk by the Ice.

EIGHT LIVES LOST.

A lamentable and singular accident occurred in the East River yesterday morning. The brig *William H. Safford*, of Bangor, Capt. Smith, was cut through and sunk by the ice, and eight of the ice persons on board were drowned.

The ill fated vessel arrived at this port on Sunday from Attakapas, Coast of Louisiana, in a somewhat disabled condition, having had a most boisterous passage, and anchored in the stream near the Fulton Ferry. During the night, her cable was parted by the force of the ice and the flood tide, was drifted to the vicinity of the Navy-Yard, and was then supposed to be her best lower. This was at 3 o'clock A. M. Early, all on board, except the Captain, then repaired to the cabin, and fell into a deep sleep, in consequence of the fatigue of the voyage. All

Wanted.

WANTED, A SUPERIOR COOK; ALSO, a few good Chambermaids; to go to Boston before the 1st of March. Apply at the Michigan Avenue, before 10 o'clock, A.M., for one week.

A PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN AND Greek Languages wishes an engagement in the language department of a College or Academy. Address Professor, Chicago.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A SINGLE Gentleman with no family to care for, desires to engage a competent housekeeper, who can cook, and wash and iron, and be willing to wait upon himself. Such a person will find a good home and good wages. Inquire at the office of the Tribune, or at the residence of the party, in the rear of the Tribune building, on Dearborn street.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN DEN-nis, who formerly resided in Ireland, but who, it is supposed, has been in Chicago. Any person who can give information, will be rewarded for their trouble. Address Mrs. Ellen Dennis, Chicago.

SERVANT GIRL WANTED—A GIRL, of decided ability, to take charge of a family, and do the work. Apply at 143 Lake street.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000, TO Enlarge a well established Business, which will bear a large portion of the profits. Address, J. C., box 1, Chicago.

WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS of deceased or absent friends, from Daguerreotypes or Ambrotypes, which will be returned. Address, Box 1, Chicago.

Board and Boarding.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH Board, to let at 84 Michigan Avenue. S. K. ARTSWELL.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE—THE SUB-scriber, having opened a Boarding House, on Michigan Avenue, near the Post Office, is ready to accommodate with first class boarders. Terms, $3 per week. Apply at the house, or at Tribune office.

BOARDING—GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR Wives, and single Gentlemen, can obtain good Board and Lodging, at 84 Lake street.

To Let or Lease.

A YARD TO RENT.—153 FEET ON THE Lake Shore, with Office, Platform, Scales, Stable, &c. S. F. R. R. R. Depot. Inquire of Jas. Lee, Jr., Chicago, Ill., or of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT—AN EXTENSIVE SOAP Works and hard Oil Manufactory in full operation with the necessary apparatus and fixtures for a large business. Apply to CHAS. CLAYLE, No. 39 Lake street, Chicago.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—80 acres of land, adjoining Hyde Park, on the Chicago City of the Lake Shore Railroad, and the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, with a good house, barn, and well, and fine large woods on it. For a suitable man, a good bargain will be given. DAVID GOODWILLIE, 167 Lake street, Chicago.

EAGLE MILLS TO RENT.—THE above named Mills situated in the city of Galena, Illinois, are offered for rent for a term of years. The Mills are in good order, contain four sets of stones, and have capacity to manufacture 200 bbls in 24 hours. Inquire of the undersigned, or of Messrs. Dunlap, Sharp & Co., Chicago. C. L. STEPHENSON.

FOR RENT—THE NEW BRICK STORE No. 79 Water, Corner of Clifton and Water streets, adjoining the Post Office. Apply to W. F. LAWRENCE, No. 45 Water street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, THE SCHOONER PALOALTO Now lying at the foot of Michigan or Grand Ave. Apply to Capt. Carter, 19 Ann Ave.

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR Exchange, in Ottawa, Illinois, well located for business. Inquire of Dr. Lee, Ottawa, Ill., or of Dr. Lee, Chicago, Ill. Also, 160 acres of land, 3 miles from Ottawa, on the Illinois River, 80 acres in Cook County, on the Lake Shore Railroad, 20 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 40 acres on the Rock Island Railroad, 20 miles from Chicago. JOHN CALDWELL, 84 Lake street.

NOTICE—FOR SALE, 18 HOUSES AND Lots, 22 Tenements' Lots, 15 of which are in Brick Blocks, on Wabash Avenue, near the Depot. Also, 2 Brick Stores, on the west side of Clark street, near Lake. Also, 2 Brick Stores, on the south side of Lake street, near Wabash Avenue. Also, 2 Brick Stores, on the south side of Lake street, near Clark street. Also, 2 Brick Stores, on the north side of Lake street, near Clark street. Also, 2 Brick Stores, on the north side of Lake street, near Wabash Avenue

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
Northern District of Illinois, }
To Lyman Cornell of the United States, the Real Southern District of Illinois, and Northern District of Illinois, A. D. 1855.
Greeting:
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, HARVEY

ESTATE OF EPHRAIM C. STOWELL,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Circuit Court,
Sixth Division, by her next friend, John B. Odell vs. William

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE OF

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

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Cook County Circuit Court,
June 1, February Term, A. D. 1855.
Sixth Division, by her next friend, John B. Odell vs. William

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

Hardware.

C. N. JEWETT. P. H. ROOT.
JEWETT & ROOT,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STOVES,
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
No. 167 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
Keep constantly on hand a large and
Splendid Stock,
OF
PANNELLING, CEILING & FRESCO PAPER,
OAKS, MARBLES,
GRANITES, OPENS,
FRENCH GRANITES,
GILT & RED STONE STAPLERY,
GILT ENGRAVED,
PARLOR PAPERS.
Hereof from the celebrated manufactory of Jennison & Co., Paris. Also, manufacturers of every style of
Parlor, Church and Bank Window Shades!
A department kept exclusively on hand.
Competent Workmen,
Rent to all parts of the city and country for Pannelling and Paper Hanging. apl

BUY YOUR PAPER HANGINGS,
GREAT WESTERN ESTABLISHMENT.
SPLENDID NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.
H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In English, German, and American Wall and Curtain Paper, Borders, &c., 67 Randolph street, Chicago.
Jobbers and Country Paper Hanging Dealers, supplied from the West.
Being assortment below the best eastern cities, we keep constantly stock in the West we are enabled to offer Country Merchants and Paper Hangers, Paper, Borders, Lambrequins, Window Curtain Papers, &c., on more advantageous terms than any house in the West. Also, Window Shades, Fixtures, Cornices, Cords and Tassels, Gilt Mouldings, Fresco Materials, Paper Hangings, Blankets, Oil Cloths, Brushes, Window Glass, &c. Also, Sole Agents for the celebrated Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Lead Traps, Patent Water Closets, Hydraulic Rams, Shower Baths, Wash Basins,